THE PRO-SLAVERY REBELLION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

GETTING OUT ON TO DRY LAND. THE BACK OF COMPROMISE BROKEN-THE BOR-DER SLAVE STATES.

Prom Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1861. We are getting out of the surf, and are climbing toward the dry rock. If no bad wave washes us back again, we shall escape. We have been beating about so long among the fogs and breakers of Compromise, that it is a relief to see an open channel again, and behold the sun bursting through the clouds. We had no business amid tre dangers that have environed our path. Nothing but bad pilotage ever took us upon the treacherous shoals and ledges where we have barely escaped foundering.

The back of compromise I believe to be broken. Our amiable and innocent opponents who have so modestly sought to get possession of a Republican administration and surrender its creators and natural supporters to the tender mercies of their dire enemies are foiled in their purposes. It raises a blash to think there was ever any ground afforded for the hope that such a scan-

"Let this safe maxim be my virtue's guide: He comes too near who comes to be denied."

If the Republican party has escaped seduction it has not been because it has not been taken down to the Five Points of politics and subjected to temptations. But the virtue of the party has been too great for its bawds. And by these let me not be understood as meaning gentlemen who have simply engaged in holding out the clivebranch of conciliation and good-will, but these who have said what they could and have done what they could to undermine its virtue and to make it yield to the insolent demand of those who have looked upon it as only a victim to be zavished.

The representatives of the Republican States in the Peace Convention who have voted for the measures which finally passed that body, are exapples of the class I refer to. They have gone and consented to capitulate to the men, and the interests, and the party, whom the Republicans -fairly defeated-in the Presidential election. And they may, if they will, already see what thanks they get for their treachery and preillammity. The Virginia Secessionists who were in the Convention, and others who were net, are just as arrogant, and imperious, and revolutionary as the South Carolina traitors themsolves; and they have gone home only to denounce the surrender of the North made in Convention so not sufficiently complete and unconditional. The leaders who have been so very clamorous for conseesion and compromise in the Border Slave States, are just those men who have not intended to be satisfied with anything less than the absolute andeing of the Presidential election, and the promise of the North never to do so any more. hey have demanded, and do demand, not only De virtual extinction of the Republican party, but the unqualified abdication and surrender of be position of the entire Douglas Democracy. The audacity of their claims surpasses anything to the past history of our politics. And it is tile, and werse than idle, and has been so from the start, to stoop to consider them. To do it, avolved a humiliation of conduct that entitled The party, of whom the demands were made, to mothing better than the contempt of those who insulted it with those demands. And would seem that everybody might have recogmixed the fact long ago. But now that even withered politicians like John Tyler, have gone down, fresh and warm from their seats in the Convention, only to spit upon and execrate the very platform which they have built, by the aid of timid and hollow Republicans, one would think that nobody can longer doubt as to the real purposes of these Border Slave State Secessionists. e peace of the country meant, and De least they meant, was that all the Northern political organizations-Douglas men, Beil men, d Lincoln men-should succumb before their railing imperiousness, and accept the terms weuchsafed by them and their revolutionary con-

Perhaps the lesson may have its uses, and good come of it. Some animals are born with their eyes open, but some require a nine days' Let us cherish the hope that Republicans, even those who are so from the dictates of self-interest only, may soon see that there is but one course open to the Administration, that promises success; and that is the exercise of the legitimate powers of the Government in the direct line of their principles. This b clear and solid ground, that every Republican, and every Democrat, and all the world, can unduty, it is the path of honor, it is the path of rectitude, it is that will alone save the Government, and we believe it is the path of triumphant success. But whether this prove to be so or not, must be left to time event to determine. It is enough for a party and an administration to deserve success. It is beyond their power to command it. But it is scandalous to attempt to win success by ceasing to deserve it. None of the concessions of position or principle that have been so strongly urged upon Mr. Lincoln and the Republican party can be made, consistently with these views; and it is consoling to think that we have reached, or are about reaching, the authoristative assurance that they are not to be made. The argument that yielding the territory south of 30° 30' to Slavery is only to yield a barren victory to the slaveholders, is of the same insidious type, and as old as that used by the devil in the garden of Eden. The mischief does not so much consist in the thing itself as in the endless train of evil consequences that will follow. But if it be true that Slavery will not go there under any circumstances, why demand the concession that it shall? Are we answered, that it is merely to satisfy a point of henor ! Then we reply that this is calling upon an to concede a principle on an empty requirement. There is quite as much propriety in our incisting upon standing by our principles, as there to in demanding that we shall surrender them to satisfy a mere point of honor raised by somebody else. If, on the other hand, the concession is demanded as a matter of right, involving substance, then we say, that opens the whole question just argued and decided in our favor, by a constitutional and peaceable method. For that ciet we have contended, as one of vast importe, and have obtained the verdict of the people

bereon, and now ask to be allowed to enjoy its

me upon which to go before the Border Slave States. It affords ample standing ground to everybody except the deliberate traitors and revolutionists, who are bent upon tearing the Union to pieces and destroying the Government, and who do not want to be composed on any terms. These men can be quieted in no other way than by defeating and humiliating them. And this is the office of the people of the Border Slave States themselves. They have to work out their own salvation. If they prefer Secession and War to Union and Peace, with every dispos tion on the part of the Republican Administration to give them as good and as safe a Government, in every respect, as they have had for three-fourths of a century, and even new guards and privileges, then they will so decide. But on considering that question, the best thing they can do is to decide also the fate of their traitors along with it. And the attitude of the Republican party, as herein characterized and advocated, is just that which will enable them to do that thing decisively. If those States do not mean Secession, it is absolutely essential to the stability of the Government at the present juncture that we should have some votes therein to show the fact, and that mean something else.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE CLIMAX AT FORT SUMTER. OERCION HUMBUG-MORE STRANGE RUMORS ABOUT MAJOR ANDERSON-WILL HE RESIGN? CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 28, 1861.

Within four days from the date hereof, Abraham Lincoln will be inaugurated President. To nobody is the event of more interest than to the Rebels, who, for many months, have occupied a position of armed hostility to the Federal Government, defying its authority, and making ready for a trial of strength. Notwithstanding all they say, I fancy that to them the present is much like the last week of a culprit sentenced to the gallows. Each day brings them nearer to something definitive. Not only they, but the country and the world, are about to see the end of this state of things, which Mr. Buchanan's Administration, for no higher motives than to throw upon the incoming Administration the questions involved, have protracted so long. The whole thing is in a putshell, admitting neither of circumlocution ner delay. The Rebels demand the evacuation of Fort Sumter. Mr. Lincoln's Administration must either surrender or defend the Fort. This is the precise point, for nothing is more certain than that if not surrendered the Rebels will take it if they can. Which ought Mr. Lincoln to do? Fort Sumter is Federal property as well as Fort Moultrie, and much other similar property n the forcible possession of the Rebels. was confessed by the Rebels when they offered to pay for what they had stolen, and to open negotiations for the purchase of what Major Anderson would not let them steal. If this property did not belong to the Federal Government, why did they talk about paying Government for it, or about negotiating at all with the Federal Government in regard to it? Fort Sumter, then, being Federal property, why should not Mr. Lincoln refuse to give it up, and defend it, and why should be not proceed to reclaim that which has been stolen? There are the questions which the Rebels are putting to themselves; that every rational man is putting to himself; and it is because there can be but one answer that the Rebels contemplate the passing of each day with I know not what grave considerations of policy

ciding these questions, nor what may arise to postpone a decision. But judging from this standpoint, which, it may be said, is not favorable for unbiased conclusions, there can be but one course for the incoming Administration to pursue, and that is to defend Fort Sumter with the whole strength of the Government, and treat the other Federal property in rebel hands just as men the world over treats stolen property. Had thus question, as and illustration, or as a supposititious one, been placed before the country at any time before the last six months, "what would have been the response of every man not already a rebel at heart? The universal response would have been, the Federal Government must at all hazards protect its own property, and enforce the Federal laws. No sane man ever before pretended that such a course would be coercion, any more than it would be coercion to enforce the laws against the highway robber. To undertake to compel South Carolina to maintain a representation in Congress, to keep up Pederal Courts, and her citizens to fill Federal offices, would unquestionably be coercion. To that extent a State may get out of the Union and keep out, and the Government could not coerce her in. It would be a matter of her own choosing, though opposed to the spirit of the Federal compact; the consequences would fall on herself, and the other States would have little to complain of if she was satisfied. Not so as to the revenue laws, on which all the States, as parts of the Union, alike subrist. It is something due from the Government toward every State to enforce them. While the head of a family may not coerce a member to eat or drink against his or her will, he may exert his authority in all matters that relate to the welfare and protection of the other members, and all slike must come under federal authority.

may influence the action of Government in de-

The question is, will Mr. Liucola exercise this authority. Rather, is there any such thing as escape from his sworn duty to protect the public property and enforce the laws? Who says that when Fort Sumter is attacked be ought not to defend it? As to Fort Moultrie, and other stolen property, a postponement of the exescise of authority to reclaim it would in no measure alienate that right, and would be merely a question of policy. Mr. Buchanan laid down the only true rule, though he did not live up to it, as to the revenue lawr, and that is, so long as they remained the laws of the land they must be enforced, and that it mattered little whether the Custom-House was on shore or at the mouth of the Harbor. As to this, Government may, doubtless, consult its convenience. Will Mr. Lincoln establish here a different interpretation of his duty, and will he not be more prompt in doing it?

The logical conclusion is that collision is inevitable, and that, too, soon; that Fort Sumter will be defended by the Federal Government I suppose is no more to be doubted than that it will be attacked by the Rebels.

In view of such a conclusion, it is impossible to contemplate the condition in which the Federal Generament finds itself. The successful defence | publicans were to be utterly ignered!

The position herein defined is also, the best of Fort Sumter contemplates immediate reenforcements. This, by no means, will prove the least formidable undertaking. From the outset of this business, the error of the Federal Government has been in not accepting the Rebels to mean what they said. When they said they intended to possess all the forts in Charleston Harbor, it was not believed, at least Federal action was as though it was not. When they said they would drive Major Anderson out, Government was equally skeptical. When they said they would not permit Major Anderson to be reenforced, Government did not believe it, before it was proven by the driving back of the Star of the West. Whether Government believes that the Rebels mean what they say, and are prepared to make their word good, when they declare that reënforcements shall never be landed at Fort Sumter, remains to be seen. To say that the reënforcing of Major Anderson is impossible would be absurd; but to say that by their batteries and other provisions for resistance, the Rebels had not rendered such an undertaking an exceedingly difficult one, to be accomplished only by accepting the present attitude of things as that of actual war in its full proportions, would be but to assert the truth. South Carolina has meant nothing less-does not now-and for mouths, with a singleoess of purpose truly rare; at a large expense of money, and the incessant labor of from three to four thousand men, directed by as good skill as the country affords, she has been preparing to make good her position. These things, more than the valor of the Carolinions, should not be too lightly estimated. When the Government undertook the Star of the West enterprise, it too lightly estimated the enemy that was to be met. I do not believe that the country is destined to witness another failure, though to insure success the expedition must be formidable, and planned to operate by land as well as by water, for I venture an opinion, probably of but little value in high professional quarters, that boats will not reach Fort Sumter before several formidable batteries on both sides of the harbor are silenced. How this is to be done without marching strong columns in the rear, and how troops are to be landed in the face of other batteries (for the Rebels here contemplated and provided for all these contingen cies), are questions, with many others, for those to decide on whom the responsibility rests.

In a letter from this city sometime in the weel following the Star of the West affair, I referred to certain rumors then afloat, proceeding from high quarters, which assigned to Maj. Anderson ultimately, a part in the drama of Fort Sumter, that did not square with the generally received netions of honor and patriotism. I have fre quently since asserted my disbelief in all such rumors, and given them no other thought than as base libels on a brave and meritorious officer. From time to time I have met these rumors, not so much in the mouths of idle gossippers, as of men of an opposite standing. Indeed, one gentleman, in the confidence of the rebel chiefs proceed at length to detail the reasons why Maj Anderson would never fight the South when or ganized, even to the number of half a dozen States, into an independent Confederacy. A great many reasons were given, beside some unspoken ones hinted at, unnecessary to repeat ow; but which sppeared to be more satisfactory to him (and to the leading rebels also, as he averred), than to me. Within the last few days the upshot of these

rumors have been revived, and the Mercury gives them embodiment in the following shape:

them embodiment in the lollowing shape:
"Not Improvante.—It was currently rumored
upon the streets yesterday that Major Anderson and
Lieutements Payss and Tabot, of the garrison of Fort
Sometr, would, on the 4th instant, resign their commissions in the United States Army, and retire from

The gentlemen spoken of in connection with Major Anderson, Lieutenants Talbot and Davis. are experienced and tried officers. The former is from Kentucky, the latter from Indians.

The officer second in command in Fort Sumter is Capt. Doubleday, who is a native of Newnow resides in the City of Brooklyn. He is a capable officer and particularly obnexious to the Rebels.

Gov. Pickens has commissioned the following officers, deserters from the flag of their country Capt. N. G. Evans, late of the United States Army

Capt. Northrop, late of the United States Army Paymeste General of the regular forces of South Care-lian. Capt. Northrop was a classmate of President Davis, and a graduate of West Point.

FROM MARYLAND.

VOLCANIC WEATHER - MR. BUCHANAN AND HIS MILITARY ESCORT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, March 2, 1861. Such Summer weather at the opening of March bas never been seen by the oldest inhabitant bereaboute. My own judgment is that it is due to volcanic and not solar heat. So look out for a tremblement do terre in some quarter of the earth's surface about this time.

A split has taken place, they say, between Gov. Hicks and Winter Davis, about the offices which a Republican President is to distribute. This is amusing, to say the least of it, to outsiders in this quarter, seeing that Lincoln and Hamlin had no more violent opponents anywhere than in those two gentlemen.

The City Guard, a volunteer military organization of this city, are to escort Mr. Buchanar from Washington to his bone at Wheatland. It is right, of course, for a Democratic traiter to the Federal Government, to be conducted to his home by a military escort, in order to overawe the people from expressing their detestation of his treasen, but it would be offensive to the sympathizers with rebellion, for Mr. Lincoln to be attended by his friends to assume the reins of Government!

The City Guard, it is whispered, intend to visit Washington to-morrow morning, to be pres ent at the Inauguration. Gen. Scott will, no doubt, assign them a proper place in the ceremonies, if they should go. Their sympathies are fully understood.

The Ins of the Federal offices in Maryland are comforting themselves with the hope that Mr. Lincoln will not disturb them for a year to come. May be so, and may be not. If they can get a year's respite, there is no reason why they may not have a four years' one.

The rumor of Winter Davis's appointment to the Cabinet was a precious morsel to our Bell friends, who had an eye upon the public crib. Their States bore the following names: A. R. Bradford for Collector, Judge Lennox Bond for Post-Office, J. Bond, Chaplain for Naval-Office, and James R. Partridge for Surveyor. The Re-

We are now threatened with Secession by the disappointed office-seekers, but the people are ready for the question, let it come when it

As between Judge Blair and Winter Davis for Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, the Republicans of Maryland have but one voice, and that is for Blair, though the first choice of the majority of them was for Judge William L. Marshall, the nephew of the late Chief-Justice. But they are not factious, and will stand by Judge Blair should he be selected.

The news just arrived of the refusal of Captain Hill to surrender Fort Brown, and of his design to recapture certain of the Federal property, has given a rare filip of interest to matters, for a collision in that quarter will precipitate public opinion with no little rapidity in favor of the Federal power just at this juncture.

The eard of the President of the Police Board n relation to the course of that body on the occasion of Mr. Lincoln's passage through Baltimore, has swamped the Marshal of Police in a mass of contradictions. Mr. Howard assures us that the power of the Police Board was perfeetly adequate to the task of protecting the President-elect from any insult or assault, and would have been used to its full extent.

The movement of Gov. Seward for a National Convention, as a substitute for the One-Horse Congress's amendment to the Constitution, meets with the general approval of all considerate men in this quarter, simply because it draws the teeth out of Secessionism, and gives time for reflection.

XXXVITH CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

SENATE WASHINGTON, March 3, 1861. SUNDAY NIGHT'S PROCEEDINGS CONTINUED. [Our report of the Secate debate, in the Monday meruing edi-don, was troken off in the midst of the remarks of Mr. MOK-alik (Rep. Me.) The continuation is as follows:]

He referred to the fact that Virginia sent an ulti-

matem and then armed herself for the purpose of armed intervention between the Government and the States in rebellion, and argued that under such circumstances Senators ought not to present propositions here for our acceptance. He contended that the attitude of

Virginis was an act of menace.

Mr. WADE [Rep., Onio) said he had once stated his position, and he had to say he was of the same opinion. He said he had beard of revolution, but the present He said he had heard of revolution, but the presen-one was an extraordinary one. It was rebellion against the best government in the world. Nothing is the world ever instituted such rebellion except the accurred institution which they now sought to extend He contended that the progress of the revolution is to assert an accurred despoism, and nothing makes the principles of the Free States stand out so clearly as the

psinciples of the Free States stand out so clearly as the fact that they are leaving us because despotism cannot exist in our midst. You complain of us that we have a free press and free speech, and love liberry too well. The difficulty is that you cannot exert a despotism in the Free States of the North.

The remedy for the evil is not in paper resolutions, when you talk of going out of the Union and coming back, and reconstructing it. If you reconstruct it on a haris so as to harmonize and uphold your system, you must first reconstruct the throne of God, and change the human mind. He claimed that the complaints against the Republicans were all unjust and unfounded, and that Secession amounts simply to the assertion that the States have a right to make war on the General Government, but that the General Government has not the right to defend herself. If the doctrine be true, Florida, which was bought for purposes of the defense of the country, may join herself to a foreign country, and turn our gues against us, and doctrine be true, Florida, which was bought for purposes of the defense of the country, may join herself to a foreign country, and turn our guns against us, and how long is it since gentlemen stood up here and asserted the Monroe doctrine. Oh, ghost of General Jackson, what you think of modern Democrays! A State could also secede, and turn her guns against her own country. A Government founded on such principles is no Government at all. He proceeded to argue that all the trouble has grown out of the repeal of the old compromises, and now brought the Union to the verge of dissolution and destruction. He said the history of all compromises was full of disaster and ruin, yet we are asked to take still another, worse than all the rest. The remedy is in the good old Constitution made by our fathers. He would stand by that Constitution, and saw no place where it needed amendment. Nobedy intends to interfere with institutions in the States, and no party intended to do it, yet we are, asked to give new guaranties; but he believed the South would depice the men who allowed guaranties to be wrong from them in such a way. We must come back to the old ark of safety, the Constitution, and to the old constructions. The proposed compromises amount to nothing, but the bread pill was not disposed to admit the recognition of Slavery. If we carry the resolution it will keep up: itation, excitement, and irritation. The Republican party was the only one which was upholising the ark of American Liberry, all others were attempting to stake it down. Let us act like men. Many nations are looking to see how the great struggle shall be decided. On Senators is the tisk of carrying through the doctrine of our latters, and, live or die, he would stand by them.

Mr. FOOT (Rep., Vt.) offered a resolution of thanks to the Vice President for the impartial, honorable, and

in there, and, live or die, he would stand by them.

Mr. FOOT (Rep., Vt.) offered a resolution of thanks to the Vice Prescent for the impartial, honorable, and effective manner in which he has disclarged the duties of his office, which was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. GWIN (Dem., of Cal.) made a personal explanation in regard to the Overland Mail.

Mr. WIGFALL (Dem., Taxas) said he thought that this was positively the last time that he should appear on these boards, but it was chargable to the Senator from Ohio. He was astonished to hear the Senator from Ohio. He was astonished to hear the Senator charge the Democratic party with discusion, and he was defined by him in 1836, when he said that "there was no freedom at the South for the wifte or the black mac, and he thought there was no Trion, and he was for no Union, or else a Union for Freedom." So it seemed that the Senator from Ohio Friedom." So it seemed that the Senator from Ohio was the real author of "Irrepressible Conflict," if any class of people more than another were responsible for the distraction of the Union, it was the professed Union-avers. He then proceeded to speak at length and referring to the insult to the flag, and that it was not the flag of his country. Mr. DOOLITTLE (Rep., Wis.) rose to a point of

not the flag of his country.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Rep., Wis.) rose to a point of order, and asked it the Senator from Texas ready was a foreigner, whether he had any right to speak as a Senator of the United States.

Mr. WIGFALL (Dem., Texas)—If the Senate will not call my mame from the r.ll and fully acknowledge the eccession of my State, then I will stop; but so long as his name was called here he should continue.

Mr. PUCHI (Dem., O.) said he wanted a test vote, and therefore moved to lay the whole subject on the table. He wanted to stop discursion.

A vote was then taken on the amendment, which was lost by Yeas 14, Nays 25, Mesers, bugier, Doughar, Crittenden, Johnson of Tenneseee, Iatham, Rice, and Schastian voting with the Republicans against it.

Mr. BINGHAM (Rep., Lich.) then offered an amendment, which is the Clark amendment.

The amendment was lost by Yeas 13; Nays 24.

Mesers, Anthony, Baker, Dixon, Foster, Harlan, and Ten Eyck voting in the negative.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep., Lowa) offered as an amendment the substitute offered by Mr. Seward. Lost, by Yeas 14; Nays 15; Mesers, Anthony, Baker, Duckee, Foster, Ten Eyck and Wade voting in the negative.

Mr. JOHNSON, (Dem., Ark.) offered as an amendment the proposition of the Peace Conference. Lost, by Yeas 3; Nays 34.

Mesers, Foote, Nichokon and Pugh voted in the affirmative.

The question was then taken on the original resolu-

affirmative.

The question was then taken on the original resoluion, as it came from the House. The following was the vote:

The Ioliowing was to voic:

YEAS—Mesers Authony, Baker, Bigler, Bright, Crittenden,
Dixon, Douglas, Fester, Grimes, Gwin, Harlan, Hunter Johnson (of Teon). Kennedy, Lutham, Mason, Morrill, Nichelson,
Polk Fugh, Rice, Sebastian, Ten Fyck, Thompsen—2t.

NAYS—Mesers Brigham, Chandler, Clark, Doolktie, Durkee,
Poot, King, Sumuer, Tunnbulk, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson—12.

President POLK was in the chair, and decided that was carried, two-thirds having voted in the

5:20 a. m.-Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., Ill.) appealed from the decision of the Chair, on the ground that it requires two-thirds of the whole vote of the Senate The decision was sustained, Yeas 33; Nays 1 Mesers. WADE (Rep., O.) and MASON (Dem. Va.) moved to take up the Crittenden resolutions

eed to. be question was then on Mr. Clark's amendment Agreed to.
The question was then on Mr. Clark's amendment, which was disagreed to by Yeas 15, Nays 22.
Mr. CRITTENDEN then moved to substitute the

esolutions of the Peace Conference. Motion lost by Yeas 7, Nays 28. The question was then on the adoption of the Crit-enden Compromise resolutions. Lost by the following

YEAS-Measts. Bayard, Bigler, Bright, Crittenden, Donglas, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson (Teon.), Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mason, Nicholson, Felk, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Thomson, and Wigfail—12.

NAYS—Measts. Anthony, Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Diros, Doolittle, Durhee, Fessanden, Foste, Toster, Orimes, Harban, King, Merrill, Sunnacs, Ten Syek, Tranbull, Wede, Williams, and Wilson-Ma.

Mr. BRIGHT moved an Executive seesion. Lost. At 7 a. m. the Senate took a recess till 10 o'clock. The Senate resessembled at 10 o'clock. The PRESIDENT called the Senate to order. A large number of enrolled bills were announced signed. The joint resolution to correct certain clerical errors in the tariff bill was passed.

Several reports were made, and the bill to incorporate the Meteropolitan Gas Light Company was taken up and debated, Mr. BRIGHT opposing its passage.

At half-past 11 a message was received from the House that, having finished business, it was ready to adjourn.

adjourn.
Mr. BRIGHT proceeded.
Mr. CLARK said it was the struggle of an over-grown Company to see how powerful it could get.
The Senate has come here to talk down a bill at the

The Senate has come here to talk down a bill at the close of the session.

Tweive o'clock arrived, and the VICE-PRESI-DENT called the Senate to order, and said:

SENATORS: In taking final leave of this position I shall ask a few moments in which to tender to you my grateful acknowledgements for the resolution declaring your approval of the manner in which I have disyour approval of the manner in which I have dis-charged my duties, and to express my deep sense of the uniform courtesy which, as the presiding officer, I have received from the members of this body. If I have committed errors your generous forbearance refused to rebuke them, and during the whole period of my ser-vice I have never appealed in vain to your justice of

the memory of these acts will ever be cherished among the most grateful recollections of my life; and for my successor I can express no better wish than that he may enjoy the relations of mutual confidence which my life in marked our intercourse. Now, generally the contract of the cont so happily have marked our intercourse. Now, gen tlemen of the Senate, and officers of the Senate, whom I have received so many kind offices, accept my gratitude and cordial wishes for your prosperity and

Welfare.

Mr. Hamlin then stepped forward and said:
Senators: The experience of several years in this
body has taught me something of the duties of
the presiding officer, and with a stern, inflexible purpose to discharge these duties faithpurpose to discharge these duties relying upon the courtesy and coop-maters, and invoking the aid of Divine dence, I am now ready to take the oath required by the Constitution, and to enter upon the discharge of the official duties assigned me by the confidence of a

generous people.

Mr. Hamlin then took the oath, as follows:

"I, Hannibal Hamlin, do selemnly swear to support the Constitution of the United States."

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said: Having now ar

rived at the termination of this Congress, I now de-clare the Senate arijourned without day.

Mr. HAMLIN took the chair, and the proclamation

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 4, 1861.

The House reassembled at 10 o'clock. No persons whatever were in the galleries except the reporters, sectators having been formally excluded by direction of the Committee of Arrangements.

Much miscellaneous business, of no particular importance, was disposed of with the usual noisy accompaniments.

ompaniments.

The reports of the Committees on Conference were

The reports of the Committees on Conference were made and acted upon. The proceedings were occasionally interrupted by the reception of messages from the Senate, and the announcement by the Private Secretary, Mr. Glosbrenner, that the President had signed certain bills.

The report of the Committee on Conference on the

The report of the Committee on Conference on the bill amendatory of the patent laws was adopted.

Almost every member had a proposition or a bill to pass. The struggle for the floor was intensely excitng. Questions of order were now and then raised.

Mr. HUTCHINS (Rep., Ohio) raising his voice above the din, said, this being a deliberative body, they might know what was going on.

A voice—"You mistake, this is not a deliberate body." [Cries of "Good."]

A motion was moved to clear the galleries. [Laughter.]

ter.]
As heretofore stated the visitors' galleries were en-

At 111 o'clock a motion to adjourn was negatived—
40 against 117.
Some unimportant business was transacted and various trifling matters were urged.
Several voices—"Adjourn," smid the confusion.
Mr. ANDERSON of Kentucky moved to take up the

old Soldiers' Pension till.

Fifty or more members here strove to gain a recognition from the Speaker.

Motions were humorously made to "clear the galle-

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Select Committee appointed to wait on the President, said they had per form d that duty, and that the President had informed them he had submitted his last official communication

A motion was here made to adjourn, when the

Speaker rese, amid marked silence, and delivered the following address:

THE SPEAKER'S ADDRESS. THE SPEAKER'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REFRESENTATIVES:
We have now arrived at the close of the XXXVIII
Congress. During its progress scences of an extraordinary character have been witnessed. Several
States have seceded, and all their members,
with one expection, have left the Hall.
No lover of his country can witness such an
exhibition without feelings of the deepest anxiety.
As your presiding officer, I have not felt it my duty to
deviate from the established practice by entering into
discussion on the floor. Indeed, demands upon the time
of the Chair are sufficient in its view without, and it is
was that the Speaker should not be entangled in the of the Chair are sufficient in its view without, and it is wise that the Speaker should not be entangled in the conflicts of debate. You will permit me, therefore, be-fore parting, to say publicly what is well known to many if not all of you, that I have ever been, and am naw, it for all elyon, that I remain, a devoted friend of the Union of the States, and favorable to any just and liberal Compromise. The report of the Commistee of Thirty-three of this House met my cordial approval, and I have never hesitated to declare my beher that a Convention of all the States to consider actual or supposed grievances was the proper and most available remedy. As a member of the Union I declare my conviction that no tenable ground has been assigned for a dissolution of the ties which bind every American citizen to his country, and impartial history will so decide. My confidence in the American people is such that I believe no just complaint can exist long without a redress at their hands. Toere is always a remedy in the Union. With this view I still declare my willingness to join in measures of compromise. I would do so because of the ancient ties that have bound as together under the institution framed by our fathers and under a Constitution framed by our fathers and under a Constitution ancient ties that have bound us together under the in-stitution framed by our fathers and under a Constitu-tion signed by the immortal Washington. I would do so, for the national honor is committed to the experi-ment of free institutions. I would do so for the love I bear for my countrymen in all parts of our beloved hind, and e-pecially so for the sake of that noble band of patriots in the Border Southern States who, against great opposition, have stood firm like rocks in the

great opposition, have stood firm like recks in the ocean for the peace and perpetuity of the Union.

But, gentlemen, I may not further dwell on these general subjects. For the discharge of the duties of this station to which I was called by your kindness I can only say it has been my purpose to do all in my power to promote your comfort as members, to deal impartially with all, and to advance the best interests of the country. So far as any successes has attended my administration in the chair, it is to be ascribed very much to the kindness and forteering one of the members of the House. I claim for forbearance of the members of the House. I claim for myself only the merit of good intentions and honest purposes. The revolution you have been pleased to adopt is traly gratifying, and will be among my most agreeable recollections of this place. I thank you, gentlemen, for this mark of your approbation. I could not full to remark that this resolution was presented by the oldest member of the Honse, by whom I was sworn into office, and one whose elevated character is acknowledged by usaft. I believe no former Speaker ever received more kindness at the hands of the Honse. myself only the merit of good intentions and hones ever received more sindness at the hands of the House than has fallen to my lot. Amid all the conflict of

than has fallen to my lot. Amid all the conflict of opinion on questions continually arising, you have never overrolled any dechion I have made. I do not infer from the that I was always right, but I do infer that if wrong, the House believed it was through misnapprehension, and not by design, and that it was your magnanimity which led you to sustain the Chair.

You will permit me, I hope, to say here that I am under great obligations to the officers of this House, for their assistance and devotion to my comfort. I return them all my very warmest thanks. And now, gentlemen and friends, it only remains that I take my leave of you. The parting hour is an honest hour. When I first came among you I declared myself a national man. I am so still, and trust I shall ever remain to.

Often in my retired moments I shall think of you Often in my retired moments I shall think of you and the many scenes through which we have passed. My prayer to Heaven for you is that you may have that blessing which cometh from above, and that the Great Ruler of nations in whose hands are the destinies of us all, may restore peace to our country, bring order out of confusion, and union to the present distracted elements. Gentlemen, I now bid you an affectionate forcwell.

Mr. Pennington was frequently applanded during

affectionate farewell.

Mr. Pennington was frequently applanded during the delivery of the address, which he concluded by an noncing the adjournment of the House sine die.

Much good-humor prevailed, the usual farewells Much good-humor prevailed, the usual were spoken, and the members separated.

MISCELLANEOUS.

one to which we were entirely unacco ing that it has at length become a diagrace to be an American citizen. It is not that the grand structure of our National unity is being pulled to the ground, for one might be proud to let that be destroyed for the sake of principle which had been built up on principle, and it would seem even more glorious to overthrow a gov. ernment for the sake of liberty to others than to found a government for the sake of liberty to ourselves. It is not even that temporarily our prestige has departed and that the proud sense of nationality which bore or so bravely through many trials, and which we were only too ready to puff forth to the world, has been hum bled-No: we can see that it is not a bad thing to have some of our American bombast taken out of us, and i s a consolation that we shall not hear henceforth, ever from wise statesmen, the everlisting platitudes about the poorest American State being above the best Eq. the poorest American State being above the best European Government, and about the divinity of our Con stitution, and all that. It is indeed almost a remunera tion for our misfortunes that we shall have no more

Fourth of July" orations for some time to come.

It is not either because our public officers and states

men have turned out traiters and thieves, because the men whose very rank was supposed to pledge them to bonor have been fuithless to their country, and the leader of them all, the pilot who should steer the ship through just such dangers as these, proved a coward and incompetent to his place. No: not these, W could bear all this. We have no reason to expect the the servants of slaveholders will either be brave honorable. But that the free men of the North, the representatives of our muscle, our force, our courage should demean themselves as they have done, is son thing almost incomprehensible and very disheartening. The natural conclusion would be that the Free State had reached such a condition of luxury and prosperit that they had lost the only thing for which all this gained-their manhood. Look at the South. It has acted manfully. It said it would never endure Republican President, and it has not endured him. I threatened secession and war, and it has acted up to it threats. It talked of captures and attacks, and then it made them. The Southern men have no more cause to be accused of being " bluffers and braggers." The have done what they said they would do. They have even done more; and but for some providential man probability be in possession of the occurrences, they would now in all capital and nominal Government of the country. How ever history may view their fool-hardy and suicide effort to overthrow their Government, it will at least say that they acted like brave and determined men. who went straight to their objects, and risked every thing on the cast. But the North! History will relate that she had the

Government, the navy, and the army, both Houses d Congress, and an almost unlimited supply of money and men; and yet in a few weeks she suffered almost the whole maritime defenses of the Southern court consisting of fourteen forts and property valued a \$6,000,000, to be captured by rebels. Her ships were fired on; her officers were driven out in disgrace; the old flag, which had waved in triumph over so many bloody battle-fields, was hauled down and trampled on er Mints were plundered, and even the sick in he hospitals were turned out with more than barbarian ernelty; her officers deserted their posts or surrendered them, and even before the traitorous act was fully con summared, coolly sent in their resignations to Wash ington. But more than all this, peaceable Norther men, engaged in commercial purhaits, or travelers i the Southern country, were arrested, imprisoned beaten, without form of trial, or were lynched, or man dered, or hung. Offenses—the smallest of which is flicted on one of our citizens in Europe would one have fired the whole nation, and to avenge which we would have defied the world in arms-were detailed it all their horrors week after week by the scores in on parpers. And what was the Northern reply to all this? What

did either House of Congress do ? What our Courte What our Legislatures, our statesmen? During the two months, was there even an effort made to force the President to his duty ? Was a single proposal for in peachment ever offered, so that such traitors as Flor might at least be punished for the future? What symble was ever breathed against Toucey, until it came hate, that it sounded none like an infantile burst of rags when the use for it had passed? Why was the Volume teer bill put off, until it seemed likely to remain in the President's pocket. What are the North seen to b doing? Has a single manly word been uttered at the foul wrongs perpetrated daily on free citizens, engage moment we hear of another respectable Massachuse merchant or Illinois trader, whose head has been shaved, or who has been ornamented with tar and feathers, or hooted out of town, or hanged on a tree, we at once set about considering whether we have been sufficiently acuve in hunting back runeway negrou for their masters! At every fresh kick from our South ern brethren, we carefully examine whether we have farnished sufficiently fresh portions of our persons & this salutation. In all our Conventions, our Peace Conferences, our Legislatures, we hear a plentye Southern musters to hunt their slaves in our streets, but, so far as we have seen, we have not beheld word on the rights of Northern men in other States and on Southern Personal Lynching bills ! We should like to know how long our Southern brethren weak bear it, if our Yankee villages occasionally tarred a feathered a Southern gentleman! The slighter injury of that sort would set a fire which would blan

from the Potomae to the Rio Grande.

If this mees ness under injury, and this lamb-like silence before contumely, were for principle's sales the matter would be very different. Every one known it is not. We all see it is sheer and simple covardice.
The last two months would lead a disintenses observer to believe that the Northern liberties would never be preserved because they were not worth pre-serving; for he would say, what are all Eberties for except for manhood ! If the nation is a nation cowards and time-servers, it had better die. Yes, i has been a disgrace of late to be an American citizen We seem to have come to "the talking age."

Ocutory on the one side and Trade on the other have sucked out our courage. There is no mistake the commercial interests do usually weaken the manhoo of a people. Our representatives now are rhetorician and lawyers, or they are the deputies of the grea trading cities, and they are not usually men of plucks and, thank Heaven! do not represent the courage of

the country. But a new era begins now. A man steps into the place which a coward has held. Who can tell the inspiration and courage which our brave leader may give to the whole North? Perhaps, under God's god providence, American Manhood may yet retrieve i

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY.

Montonerry, Feb. 27, 1361.

Mr. Wright, of Ga., said he had received models to seal and dag, which he requested to be referred to be appropriate committee. The reference was accessingly made. ingly made.

Air. Wright also offered the following:
Resolved, by the Controlerate States in Congress assemble,
that whenever Congress may enter upon the consideration of an
permanent Constitution, it cand be done to open season.

Air. Wright said he did not propose to take a vote
the resolution now, or to offer any remarks. He mean
by desired that the resolution be placed on the public

alendar for consideration to-morrow. Mr. Chilton of Ala. effered the following

Mr. Chilton of Ala. effered the following:

Reselved. That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to loquire into the propriety of constructing, by this Government, two from plated fingates, and such iron-plated guuboate of may be necessary to protect the commerce and provide for the satety of this Confederacy.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Conrad of La. presented a memorial from S. D.:

Gratiant & Co., a respectable commercial house in New-Orleafs, setting forth a case arising out of our recent revenue laws, which he said appeared to be our recent revenue laws, which he said appeared to be our resulting, to the Committee on Finance, which we consider the control of the committee on Finance, which we consider the committee on Finance, which we considered.

NORTHERN MANHOOD.

To the Editor of The R. Y. Tribuse.

Six: During the last two months, a new sensation must have been superleness by many Northern man.

To the Editor of The R. Y. Tribuse.

Trough Mr. Chesnut of S. C. presented a comma from Mr. Wm. Glass of Columbia, S. C. in r. from